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FRANK A. MUNSEY.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1907.

Doing for Themselves.

In order to increase the commerce and trade between Canada and the West, a committee representing the boards of trade of the several business centers of the Dominion, on the suggestion of Sir Daniel Morris, chief of the imperial department of agriculture in these colonies, have been making a tour of the West Indies, going as far south as British Guiana, South America. The party consisted of representatives of the boards of trade of Halifax, Toronto, and St. John, New Brunswick.

A large meeting was held under the auspices of the St. Kitts Agricultural and Commercial Society, at which the delegates, by the way, were explaining the special object of their mission, and that they desired in a practical manner to discuss with those present the whole subject of extending Canadian trade to the West Indies, and particularly in relation to those articles of export which the West Indies consume, but which were largely imported from the United States.

Big Musical Pay.

The money received by great and celebrated grand opera singers is a perennial subject of amazed comment. Says a writer in the Pittsburgh Dispatch:

The pay of successful musicians is a constant encouragement to the ambitious amateur. Melba received \$2,500 for each appearance, Sembrich \$2,000, Eames the net receipts, Nordica \$1,500, and Schumann, who is the most popular woman on the American stage, \$1,800. It is not strange that the knowledge of this causes so many girls with voices to aspire to the same lucrative places. No wonder that when Mr. Savage advertised for chorus girls in "L'Espresso," 1,000 applicants responded. "They all had dreams of the day when they might be queens of song. In comparison with the income of other professions, the salary of the occasional successful singer seems unbelievable. The annual earnings of the average qualified musician in the United States is not over \$600 a year. In 1907 American cities the teachers receive from \$500 to \$900."

Certainly, the great do receive large, though scarcely "unbelievable" wages. But it must be remembered that it is because they are the very, very few out of the enormous army of failures and mediocrities. And does not the same rule apply to people of other professions? Does not the celebrated surgeon make as much in a year as the opera singer? Or the lawyer of the highest rank? Or the corporation head of pre-eminent ability? A Melba is not overpaid when for \$2,500 she draws \$12,000 into the opera house, whereas the \$500 woman might not draw \$1,500. The laborer is worthy of his hire, whether he is Dr. Bull, Paul Morton, or Caruso.

Prosaic Law and Poetic Kisses.

What a ponderous thing is the law when it passes heavy judgment on a thing so airy and poetic as a kiss! To be sure in this case the megaphone of human justice—it was Police Magistrate Whitman, of New York—reverently approved the pledge and privilege of affection which had haled a well-dressed young clerk before him. Even so, the courts and the statutes did not thereby lessen their ponderosity or dim the shining light of the kiss as a thing far, far out of their domain.

A policeman it was who sought to fetter love's salutation, and he did so thus clumsily:

"This here young man was standing on Second avenue last night, talking to three girls. Just as I came up he kissed one of the girls. So with that I tell him to move on and he tells me he ain't doing nothing against the law, and I runs him in."

Did the young man deny it? Did he try to prove an alibi? Not on your life! He had tasted of that kiss and he knew how far it was above the awkward reach of a police court. So he traverses the cop's poor testimony with this:

"Your honor, I wasn't drinking and I wasn't disorderly; the officer will tell you that. I was standing there with my lady friend, when he told me to move on, and I wouldn't do it. I did kiss her, but there's no law that I know of against kissing a girl if she doesn't object."

Of course, the whole case fell to the ground right there. But the earth-trodden judge made one feeble effort more to bring this ethereal greeting within his ken by asking: "Did the girl object?" The policeman was bound to admit that "she kind o' liked it." Then the judge,

to prove how poetic a thread still runs through the bloodless statutes of the state, declared: "The young man is right. (It is easy to imagine his Eliza-crossing-the-ice look as he spoke.) It's no crime to kiss a girl in a New York street if she doesn't object."

Well, the judge did his best. He put the law on the right side, anyway. But down here in Washington we may be pardoned for wondering what difference it would have made if he had decided for the policeman. The law has nothing to do with kisses. If there were an absolute prohibition of them on every page of the code we should like to see the judge that could enforce it against his own daughter.

Mr. Bryan on the Tariff.

The last man who, in the present temper of the country about the tariff, should be expected to minimize the importance of the tariff issue is Mr. Bryan. It was a great speech on the tariff that first attracted the nation's attention to Mr. Bryan. That was the Nebraska issue before he was known as an advocate of free silver; and if he had stuck to his first text he would be far stronger today with the country.

Mr. Bryan thinks the problems of railroads and the trusts are paramount today, and tariff secondary. But how will it be a year hence, when the national conventions are meeting? There is everything to indicate that by that time the railroad question will have been brought still nearer to solution by reason of the important legislation which Mr. Roosevelt proposes to press upon Congress next winter. There may not be enough left of the railroad question, a year hence, to make a respectable issue. Not that it will be settled. Far from it. But there is likely to be by that time so much new and advanced legislation regarding it that the next step forward will be impossible of calculation until experience shall have shown the merits and demerits of the new laws.

The tariff, on the other hand, will still contain all the possibilities of an issue. There will be for the Democrats the argument that in seven years from McKinley's Buffalo speech demanding revision, the Republican party has made no effort at response. There will be the proposition that real revision cannot be expected from a party whose leaders are Cannon in the House and Aldrich in the Senate. There will be, in short, the whole question of whether good-faith revision—revision that will revise, revision that will really change present conditions—can be expected from the Republican party.

There will lie the great opportunity for Democracy. It should, of course, declare for the fullest measure of railroad regulation and control; but, unless we sadly mistake, the tariff will be a year hence, the real paramount issue in this country, and railroads a secondary. The force of circumstances is likely yet to force his party to disagree with Mr. Bryan when it drafts a platform, and to give the place of honor to the tariff.

Repairing "the Avenue."

A great fuss is naturally being made over the condition of Pennsylvania avenue. For a stretch of half a mile it is all torn up; the cars move slowly; carriages, wagons, and automobiles are congested at every crossing within the repair zone; and at Ninth street the great thoroughfare is practically impassable.

Well, as says one of our merchants whose important business is located at the spot of greatest congestion and dirt, "you can't have an omelet without breaking the eggs." Washington can't have a new Avenue with curbs reset, new parks laid out, the street resurfaced, and the car tracks raised above the flood level, without tearing up the old. The very people who kick loudest about the inconvenience of the construction would wail pitifully if the Avenue were kept in repair solely by means of patches.

Nevertheless—It is imperative the work should be done with the least possible inconvenience and the greatest possible expedition. For the first result the Commissioners have ordered that only one side of the broad thoroughfare shall be torn up at a time. For the second, they should now order that the contractor work twenty-four hours a day.

An understanding prevails that the District authorities do not regard the situation as urgent enough to justify such a course. Others will hardly concur in that judgment, as they pick their way to the stores they mean to patronize, or stand before those stores and see possible patrons file round displaced curbstones to buy elsewhere. But if the Commissioners hold to this view they can at least order that the work be done at night rather than in the day. Electric wires are nowhere in Washington more abundant than on Pennsylvania avenue. Experience in scores of other cities proves the complete feasibility of working on such tasks by electric

light. The resurfacing of the street would still consume unnecessary time, but it would be an improvement valuable to everyone—customers, merchants and pedestrians alike—if the street were free of the workmen by day.

Merger Legislation.

After reiterated denials, President Mellen, of the New Haven, has made official acknowledgment of the intention to merge the interests and eventually the properties of the New Haven and the Boston and Maine systems. His letter to Governor Guild paints a very alluring picture of the advantages to Boston which this amalgamation portends. His declarations regarding rates and service, both freight and passenger, leave little to be wished for, and his somewhat florid statement of the honesty of intention as regards stock watering and law abiding would be almost unbelievable from the lips of a less truthful man.

Possibility exists, however, that Mr. Mellen might, through some unforeseen cause, be unable to carry out all his promises, and because some future board of directors of the New Haven system might think that the promises made by Mr. Mellen were not altogether along its line of policy. The governor does well, therefore, to advise that such restrictions as the Legislature deems advisable shall be put in the compelling form of State laws, which will be at least more imposing if not more binding than promises.

The adoption of the governor's suggestion for legislation means a deferring of prorogation, but it should be time well spent, and sufficient time should be taken to give the whole plan a thorough analysis and careful consideration.

LA FESTA DI PIEDIGRATTA.

There walked with the other pilgrims to the shrine,
Slowly, and a little apart arm in arm,
A Neapolitan boy and his girl-wife,
Her head held high, and his inclined easily.

Rozina, mother, I pray thee take
The sacrifice I come to make.

For all the watchfulness and care,
I praise and bless thee, virgin fair.

And thou, my saint, who sees within
I know you will not think it sin
If I, all earthly joys above
Do thank thee for my Carlo's love.

Carlo—
Mary, mother, I offer thee
My worship with humility.

For all thy gifts and graces sweet
I kneel adoring at thy feet.

And thou, who sit at His right hand,
Wilt hear, I know, and understand,
If with my thanks for faith and life
I bring thee many for my wife.

—HARRISON MOORE.

MOB BEATS MINISTERS, TEMPERANCE CRUSADERS

FRONTENAC, Kan., June 8.—The Rev. J. Primrose and the Rev. A. F. Beck, temperance crusaders, who had been arrested on a charge of selling liquor, were attacked and severely beaten by twenty saloon sympathizers after being released from jail. When they finally escaped both were cut and bruised so badly that blood ran from wounds in their faces.

They had been buying liquor in Frontenac saloons for evidence against the keepers and were arrested on charges trumped up by the saloon keepers for revenge.

NOTED CIVIL WAR SCOUT DIES IN VIRGINIA JAIL

WINCHESTER, Va., June 8.—Charles Lambden, who was a noted scout in the Confederate army during the civil war, died in a cell at the city police station soon after he had been arrested on the street for drunkenness.

He was about seventy years old and had a long and honorable record in the Confederate army with information during the war and established a reputation for daring.

GEORGIANS AT JAMESTOWN TO ESCORT THE PRESIDENT

NORFOLK, Va., June 8.—E. Company, of Waynesboro, Ga., of the First Georgia Infantry, National Guard, sent by the State to protect the president's personal escort to President Roosevelt while he is Georgia's guest at Bulloch Hall, arrived today, fifty-three men strong.

They marched to the Jamestown Exposition grounds and went into camp to await the arrival of President Roosevelt Monday morning, Georgia Day.

The Fifth Regiment, Regulars, from Atlanta, and the Georgia Naval Reserves from Savannah will arrive tomorrow morning.

JUDGE ERWIN IS DEAD; WAS PICKETT VETERAN

ATHENS, Ga., June 8.—Judge Alexander S. Erwin, of this city, is dead at his home. His death was caused by an attack of acute indigestion, followed by heart failure.

Judge Erwin was sixty-four years old. During the civil war, at Gettysburg, he was in Pickett's charge. He was a wife, who is a daughter of Gen. Howell Cobb, and seven children.

POSTMASTER FINED \$500 AND JAILED FOR THEFT

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 8.—J. M. Hart, whose trial on charge of robbing the mail of registered letters while postmaster at Ulmer, Roane county, this State, has occupied the time of the circuit court for the past two days, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Keller to pay a fine of \$500 and serve a term of one year in the Kanawha county jail.

The sum that Hart got from the registered mail was only \$15.

SOUR GRAPES!

When a woman is unable to get what she wants she tries to convince herself that it wasn't worth having, anyway.—Chicago News.

EXPOSITION IN GOOD SHAPE; OUTLOOK FOR DISTRICT DAY APPEARS MOST PROMISING

Members of the Chamber of Commerce and other citizens of the District of Columbia, who go to the Jamestown Exposition in time for District Day, June 11, have in store much more than they can readily attend to, if they plan to stay for the day only.

Since the opening of the exposition, April 26, great changes have been wrought at the big show. In spite of the bad weather, which has been the greatest obstacle in the way of the completion of the fair, much progress has been made, and from a state of absolute unpreparedness the exposition company has now brought the buildings and grounds almost to a finished condition.

If anything remains incomplete by the time the throngs from Washington arrive next week, there will be found so much of interest ready for the visitor that the unfinished features will never be missed.

Vast Area Covered.

Contrary to the general impression of those who have not visited the exposition, the Ter-Centennial is a really great fair, and from a standpoint of sentiment and history certainly most interesting. The grounds themselves cover a large area, and to walk over them, viewing simply the buildings and the outside attractions, would occupy the better part of a day.

The great exhibit buildings, the State and Government buildings, and the numerous attractions on the War Path are in themselves well worth a trip to the exposition to see.

Of the larger buildings, showing the progress of industry and invention, there are the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, the Machinery, Mining, States' Building, Transportation and Penitentiary buildings. All of these are complete, and in most cases, exhibitors have their displays ready.

Washington's Exhibit.

In the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building is situated Washington's exhibit. This exhibit, which was made possible by Washington's progressive business men, under the direction of the Manufacturers and Merchants Association, occupies a large space on two sides of the central court, and can be seen from almost any part of the great building. It is rendered thus conspicuous by the numerous handsome standards and pennants flying from the top of the inclosure. Indeed, Washington is the only city thus conspicuously represented in the building devoted to exhibits of industrial and commercial progress.

The exhibits are attractively arranged, being divided into booths which are occupied by the several Washington exhibitors. Transparencies and lantern slides will find a cozy and beautifully furnished reception room, where all will be made welcome and comfortable. Especially visitors from the Capital City. This has been ready for several weeks, and is furnished with plenty of easy chairs, writing tables, and desks. Copies of the Washington newspapers.

Government's Exhibit.

Each of the other larger buildings deserves at least a cursory visit, and could

GIRL LIKES WORK MATINEE NADEN JILTS HER SUITOR

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Lillian Sweeney, the "Just Because Girl," is back at work in the lamp factory earning between \$60 and \$70 a month and happy. But she was strong minded enough to keep clear of the halter of marriage at the last moment. She has been in the eye of St. Louis ever since she refused to marry Kenneth L. Bloom, who was best man at her sister's wedding and who won a "yes" from Lillian in the eyes of the way to that ceremony.

Bloom and Lillian Sweeney were in the court house prepared to obtain a divorce when the girl suddenly looked into the future and compared what she conceived to be the monotony of married life with the independence of making her own living. She chose the place she had in the filament department of the lamp factory, believing that if she should change her mind on the marriage question in the future she had plenty of time. She is only twenty years old.

Of course Bloom asked Lillian "why" she had changed her mind, and she answered "just because."

"I like my work and I know what housework is," she said at the factory. "Sister is happy, I know, and maybe I'd be happy, too, if I were married, but I'm not sure. I know what I have now—freedom. Exactly certain things to do and when to do them in which to do them with a result that is certain. Married life, I believe, is different."

RICHARD OLNEY ELECTED DIRECTOR OF RAILROAD

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8.—It is officially announced that the following have been elected directors of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

Henry K. McHarg, of Stamford; Frederick F. Brewster, of New Haven; A. Heaton Robertson, of New Haven; Lewis Cass Lydard, of New York; Charles M. Pratt, of New York; and Richard Olney, of London.

Mr. Olney was Secretary of State under President Cleveland. He is a director of the Boston and Maine, and has represented it as legal counsel.

FRANCIS JOSEPH ARRIVES; HUNGARIANS ASK SUFFRAGE

LONDON, June 8.—A dispatch to the Central News from Budapest states that Emperor Francis Joseph has arrived for the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of his coronation as King of Hungary. The socialists seized the occasion to make a demonstration in favor of the extension of universal suffrage to Hungarians.

A Tribute From Zangwill.

Israel angwilt, in a letter to Albert Kinross, whose new novel, "Davenant," he had just read, said:

"I am pleased to be able to tell you it is the best thing you have yet done. Your book is a masterpiece of success in America, and does some good in reminding America how great a promise has been made by the human spirit, and how terrible will be the vision fades away into the old European reality."

"Pat and away the best thing in the book after the creation of Davenant himself is the episode of Hilda B. Spear. It is a little masterpiece of pathos and humor."

How Mrs. Freeman Began Her Career.

Mary E. Wilkins Freeman finds it pleasant to look back over her literary career, for she is one of the few writers who have had unbroken success from the beginning.

She began, as a girl, writing short stories and poems for juvenile publications. Her first "grown-up" story, as she calls it, was entitled "The Old Lovers," and she sent it to Harper's Bazar.

The editor noticed that the writing was unformed and apparently that of one who was still but a girl, and began reading the manuscript with small hopes of finding it worth while. But its humor and pathos were so effective that her doubts changed to enthusiasm, and the story was at once accepted.

Other stories were then written and sent to the Bazar, and before long the name of Mrs. Freeman—or, rather, Miss Wilkins, as she then was—began to appear in Harper's Magazine also. Since then her success has been con-

THE NEW BOOK WORLD

One of the most interesting of present-day novel writers is Florence Morse Kingsley. She is the wife of a minister. Rev. Charles R. Kingsley, who presides over a unitarian church at a charming little town on Staten Island. A colony of literary and artistic folk have gathered there, and, although of creeds various, they united in asking Mr. Kingsley to act as pastor for them.

The Kingsleys have two sons at a university, and a daughter at Wellesley, where Mrs. Kingsley herself was educated. But, although the mother of a family, Mrs. Kingsley writes with all the buoyant lightness of youth, and her friends like to say that it is because she looks young and feels young and keeps young. Her latest book is "The Princess and the Ploughman."

She is an ardent assistant to her husband in his church work, and teaches a class in the Sunday school connected with it. She is a thorough optimist, and holds to the cheerful creed that one is pretty sure to get what he ardently hopes for. "Girls, be careful what you wish for," she likes to tell her daughters, warningly, and far more in earnest than in playfulness; "be careful what you wish for, because you are going to get it."

Peppery Mr. Lander.

A not uninteresting story connects itself with the recent publication of Walter Savage Landor's "Charles James Fox" (Putnam). Landor, as we all know, was an author of peppery disposition. He knew it himself, and was well liked by Lord Albury, who was the publication of his books for him as the only means whereby he could avoid the temptation of offering personal violence to his publishers.

In the case of the present work the acute crisis of assault and battery was never in fact reached, but there was a publication, partly on the alleged ground that the book was a libel on the government, and partly on the alleged ground that the book was a libel on the government, and partly on the alleged ground that the book was a libel on the government.

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